



# Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

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IS GREATLY DISTURBED  
when your find your eyes are  
not so good as they used to be.  
**ACCURATE GLASSES**  
will overcome the trouble.  
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Prescriptions accurately filled.

No. 19,167 號七十五百一千九萬一第 日八廿月八年未己 HONGKONG, TUESDAY OCTOBER 21st, 1919. 二拜禮 號一十二月拾年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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which gives universal satisfaction.  
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**LIMITED.**

## TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.30 " " " 10 "
9.30	to 11.00 " " " 15 "
11.30	to 12.45 p.m. " " " 15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 " " " 10 "
1.15	to 1.45 " " " 15 "
1.45	to 2.15 " " " 15 "
2.15	to 3.00 " " " 15 "
3.00	to 3.30 " " " 10 "

## NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m.  
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes  
11.45 p.m.

## SAFETY CARS.

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SUNDAYS.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 11.00 a.m. " " " 10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon " " " 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m. " " " 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 3.30 " " " 15 "
3.30	to 5.00 " " " 15 "
5.00	to 5.30 " " " 15 "
5.30	to 6.00 " " " 10 "

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### TIME TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1919, until further Notice.  
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

### DOWN TRAINS

Stations		No. 3 & 4 Local	No. 5 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 9 Through Slow	No. 11 Local	No. 13 Through Express	No. 15 Local	No. 17 Through Express	No. 19 Local	No. 21 Local
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.	7.30	8.45	11.07	11.55	12.15	3.20	4.45	5.00	6.15	6.35
SHUI SHING	arr.	8.40	9.55	12.12	13.00	13.20	4.45	6.10	6.25	7.40	8.00
Shum Chun	dep.	8.45	10.00	12.17	13.05	13.25	4.50	6.15	6.30	7.45	8.05
Shing Shui	arr.	9.50	11.05	13.22	14.10	14.30	6.00	7.25	7.40	8.55	9.15
Yau Ma Tei	dep.	9.55	11.10	13.27	14.15	14.35	6.05	7.30	7.45	9.00	9.20
Tai Po Market	arr.	10.55	12.10	14.27	15.15	15.35	7.05	8.30	8.45	10.00	10.20
Yau Ma Tei	dep.	10.55	12.10	14.27	15.15	15.35	7.05	8.30	8.45	10.00	10.20
Shatin	arr.	11.55	13.10	15.27	16.15	16.35	8.05	9.30	9.45	11.00	11.20
Yau Ma Tei	dep.	11.55	13.10	15.27	16.15	16.35	8.05	9.30	9.45	11.00	11.20
Shing Shui	arr.	12.55	14.10	16.27	17.15	17.35	9.05	10.30	10.45	12.00	12.20
KOWLOON	arr.	13.55	15.10	17.27	18.15	18.35	10.05	11.30	11.45	13.00	13.20



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prevent tightness at any  
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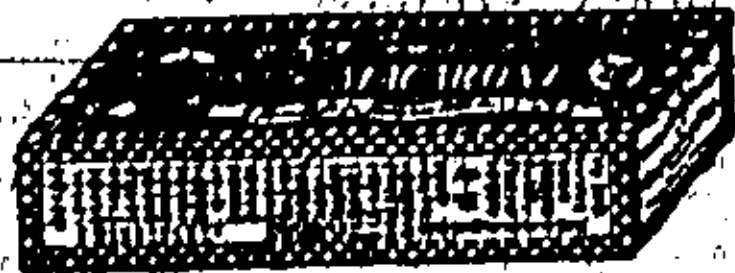
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## PEKING NOTES

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, October 18th.

## THE MID-AUTUMN FESTIVAL.

Today is the mid-autumn Festival, and Peking seems one of the happiest cities, and China one of the most contented countries in the world. Politics have ceased to worry and parking cars is forgotten. Peking wears a holiday aspect, and no one would imagine this to be the capital of a divided nation with rumblings of civil war not yet silenced. The settlements which must be met before this day dawn doubtless involved unusual effort, but, judging by the general apparent happiness, the results must have been largely satisfactory. The release of the large September salt surplus of \$3,000,000 by the Quadruple Bank has assisted the Government to tide over this festival, but, of course it is only a drop in the bucket and leaves the authorities still gazing on an ocean of debt. To-day, however, most eyes are averted from this unpleasant prospect, or are directed towards the horizon hoping for better times in the beyond.

## THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

Obscure is the only word to describe the financial outlook. The hitch in the formation of the new Consortium is undoubtedly disconcerting to enlightened Chinese, whose apprehensions are intensified by Japan's reported intention to advance \$24,000,000. It is difficult to sort out from the chaff of many rumours the wheat of actual truth. It is certain, however, that the Quadruple Bankers here, having regard to existing conditions, recommended their respective Governments to sanction an advance under the proposed Reorganisation Loan. It is stated in certain quarters that the members of the Group have authorised Japan to make the advance. Another report is that the European members of the Group have declared against any such advance, and that in order to show her goodwill to China, Japan will lend the country \$24,000,000. Neither of these reports can be confirmed; but it is obvious that Japan is engaged in propaganda with a view to indicating that she is the only nation ready to afford China the much-needed financial accommodation. Reference is made to the fact that the agreement binding the Quadruple together expires this month, the suggestion being that it will be disrupted and that Japan is the only country in a position to make advance. It is the *very* fact, for those who make it choose to forget that in July last the old Consortium was reconstituted for the period of one year or pending the formation of the new Consortium.

## POLITICAL.

Since General Chin Yung-peng assumed the acting Premiership there have been many reports that he was willing to organise a formal Cabinet, but, like the Yorkshireman, he hears all and says nothing. No expression of opinion has come from him, though on assuming office he did declare that the Government should be in the hands of civilians and not of military men. The Anti Club is reported to have expressed its readiness to support Chin in the formation—no doubt from a lively sense of gratitude, but if the acting Premier accepts such assistance he will lose the confidence of the liberal elements which he has already gained.

## NAVAL MINISTER'S VICTORY.

The dispute which has been proceeding between the Minister of the Navy and the Minister of Communications regarding the control of the coasted enemy ships has ended in a victory for the former. It will be remembered that the latter formed a company to which it chartered the vessels, much to the disgust of Admiral Liu, who had been promised the proceeds of their employment for the repair of Chinese warships. The Ministry of Communications endeavoured to compromise by offering him half the proceeds for the purposes of his ministry, but the bluff old Admiral would not consent to a compromise and his contention has been partly upheld by the Cabinet, which has ordered the former enemy ships to be placed under the joint control of both ministries, which means that the Navy will be the larger beneficiary.

## SINO-RUSSIAN DISPUTES SETTLED.

Sino-Russian relations have been improved by the settlement of several outstanding disputes. First of all, the Russian authorities have admitted that the sale of certain Russian steamers on the Amur to China after the Revolution was a *bona-fide* one and the vessels, which were confiscated by the Russians, have been restored. Secondly, the Russians have agreed to recognise Chinese navigation rights on the Amur and Sungari rivers; and, thirdly, they have admitted the right of China to send warships to these waters to protect Chinese mercantile shipping. Both parties are to be congratulated upon the satisfactory arrangements thus concluded.

## THE STUDENTS AGAIN.

Some stir has been created in the capital by an attempt on the part of reputed students to demonstrate afresh in the neighbourhood of the President's Palace. Fortunately, Peking students did not associate themselves with this movement, which was speedily suppressed by the arrest of 35 participants, who, after detention for several days, were sent back to their homes. On this occasion the demonstrators are suspected of being other than students.

## THE TENNIS CHAMPION.

Mr. P. K. C. Tyan, councillor of the Waiklopp, has won the open ladies' tennis championship of Tientsin, beating Mr. Leslie, another Cambridge man, in the final on Sunday by 6-2, 6-3. Mr. Tyan is also expected to win the open championship in connection with the International Recreation Club. His play this season has been brilliant.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## CHINA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

## A CHINESE PROFESSOR ON THE SITUATION.

Mr. Carsun C. Chang, Professor of International Law, Peking University, in the course of an article contributed to the *Westminster Gazette*, writes:—

China announced to the Peace Conference that she was prepared to sign the Treaty only on the condition that the signing of the Treaty should not prevent her from bringing the Shantung question before the League of Nations for revision. This action enables us to distinguish clearly whether China is a pro-League nation or a pro-League nation. Not only is she a pro-League nation; she was the first nation which showed herself to have sufficient confidence in the League of Nations to hope that the latter could set our wrong right.

On account of the non-acceptance of our condition, the Chinese Government had no alternative but to refuse to sign. China had already incurred blame from the Allies for signing the Treaty of the Twenty-one Demands of Japan in 1915 and the secret agreement of 1918. She was told that if she had not signed these treaties the Shantung question would have been decided in her favour. If China had signed the Peace Treaty she would have done a third time what she had been condemned for doing twice before. She had already, under the pressure of an ultimatum, or under the pressure of intrigue, signed two unjust treaties; she was now asked to sign a third treaty, which, as regards Shantung, was quite unjust.

From the fact that the Great Powers would have decided the Shantung question differently but for the Treaty of 1915 and the fact that we may infer with certainty that the Great Powers, like Great Britain, France, and the United States of America, knew they were acting unjustly towards China, but, owing to the complications of treaty technicalities, they thought, in their haste, that they must commit an injustice towards China. During the war a great deal of talk of justice and righteousness appeared in the pronouncements of the responsible statesmen in different countries, and we thought that this augured well for the future organisation of the world. With this expectation we went to Paris, and waited for the realisation of our hopes during the Peace negotiations. So far as China is concerned we were deeply disappointed by the result.

In the case of Shantung the people's wish was disregarded in order to reconcile Japan, who insisted upon usurping China's rights in this Province. As the world knows, the question was decided in Japan's favour, on account of her threat to withdraw from the League of Nations. China's determination to refuse to sign was powerless to reverse the terms of the Treaty, but Japan's threat compelled the Great Powers to yield to her demand. The reason for this was that Japan's military force carried weight; China had no such backing. This is the only conclusion which we can draw from the facts.

Even if we assume that an appeal can be presented, is there any hope that the wrong will be righted when, under the rule of the unanimous vote, Japan's dissenting voice may veto the whole case? In this way we come to the conclusion that it is of no use for China to join the League of Nations. The only course for China is to adopt a policy to make her weight felt by the world, with the hope that a new League may be formed which will be based on a real standard of right and wrong, and to which China can contribute her part.

## MASONIC.

Members of International Lodge entered their new temple to-day. The installation of officers was performed by Right Worshipful Bro. Hynes from Shanghai. Dr. Morrison's library is well adapted for masonic purposes. The residence will be rented.

## PEKING MOTOR-CAR CLUB.

The Peking Motor-Car Club is now established. At a recent meeting of members, Major-General Ting was elected chairman of committee. Through his energetic action some 50 to 60 Chinese car owners have expressed their willingness to join, and it is expected that many others will join as life members for a subscription of \$100. One of the principal objects of the Club is to develop a system of registration of chauffeurs in the employment of members, whereby a record will gradually be established of their ability as drivers and their personal character. If this can be carried out by the co-operation of members it ought to benefit them considerably by enabling them to find trustworthy drivers. The rules of the Club, which follow the lines of similar organisations in Shanghai and Tientsin, provide for ordinary membership at an annual subscription of \$12, and after the end of the current year, an entrance fee of \$15 will be imposed. The interest which has at length been shown by Chinese car owners leads to the hope that the Club will not lack the necessary financial support. Already it has office premises in the Nan Chi Tze, and the use of a country house on the Ta Chi Summer Palace Road is being acquired. It is remarkable that there has not yet been much foreign support, but with the strong Chinese nucleus now formed the Committee hopes that foreign car-owners will associate themselves with the organisation. The hon. secretary and treasurer is M. de Rohou, of the Kin-Han Railway Administration. Needless to say, the influence of the Club will be directed to the removal of obstructions and general road improvement, while attention will be paid to the strict etiquette of driving and the prevention of "scorching." As soon as funds allow the Club will engage a trustworthy mechanic.

## NANNING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

OCTOBER 10th

## CELEBRATIONS.

The past ten days have been marked by various festivals. Several days were devoted to the commemoration of the soldiers who have fallen in the civil war between North and South. There were several parades on the North Parade ground, a formal presentation of tablets inscribed with the names of the fallen in the recently completed Military Temple, theatricals in the same place, and fireworks in the evenings of four or five days. Then, on October 8th, the usual Mid-Autumn Festival was celebrated with great zest, and there were additional festivities at Mameau in honour of the sixtieth birthday of General Luk Wing-ting. To-day the birth of the Republic is being celebrated with parades of students, and others, and the schools are all having holidays.

## BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

The local paper currency is depreciated to 75 per cent. of its face value in silver, and business conditions are bad generally. As paper is used almost exclusively in Nanning itself, this does not affect the general public very much at present, but payments to people outside the city have generally to be made in silver, and this will doubtless gradually reduce the purchasing-power of paper even inside the city.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

There is much sickness of a minor order in the city at the present time, and the water-buffaloes are suffering from an unknown disease which, it is said, causes their stomachs to burst open after two or three days, resulting in the death of many valuable animals. No one knows how to treat the complaint, which is specially prevalent around Posh.

Two men having been overcome by poison fumes in a well only 20ft. deep, their relatives accuse the manager of the shop where they were working of having caused their death by pouring boiling water on them. The bodies of the two men had to be drawn out of the well with hooks, as no one dared to go down after the second man had been overcome in attempting to rescue the first.

Seizures of opium are of almost daily occurrence in the city, and outside the city the depredations of robbers continue unchecked. After the failure of the first crop of rice, the second one is more promising, and much of it is now being successfully reaped. The later fields, however, still need water, and as there is no rain falling now it is feared that these fields will suffer.

## THE STRUGGLE FOR RUSSIA

## GERMANY AND JAPAN BIDDING FOR TRADE AND RESOURCES.

While the two Russias, the Bolshevik and the non-Bolshevik Russia, are engaged in a death struggle with each other, the Powers, or rather the commercial advance guards of two Powers, writes Mr. Zinovy N. Preev, are making a determined bid for Russia's trade and her great wealth in minerals and other natural resources. The Germans bidding fair to collar the whole of the trade, transportation, and industries of the Central Russia, and Japan doing likewise in Siberia.

The Japanese interests are not content with pushing Japanese wares throughout the Siberian market and thus establishing permanent trade connections in that vast territory. Agents of important Japanese firms and banks are busy establishing new agencies and acquiring Russian agencies for the distribution of Japanese goods. Similarly Russian industrial concerns, which cannot successfully carry on on account of shortage of raw materials, of mechanical equipment, are being acquired, partly or wholly by the Japanese, who are in a position to supply them with the necessary materials and machinery.

In addition to the efforts of individual Japanese firms and banks, an important corporation has been formed in Yokohama for co-ordinating these individual efforts on behalf of Japanese economic interests. A number of leading Japanese banks and industrialists, who had to seek refuge in Japan, joined in this corporation, whose initial capital is \$1,000,000. The participation of the leading Japanese banks in the scheme assures it a solid financial backing, beyond the initial capital. While the Japanese interests confine themselves mainly to Siberia, though some of their agents are active also in Southern Russia, and even manage to carry through business deals with the Bolsheviks, the Bolshevik territory is being extensively exploited by the Germans.

## BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

## BARON GOTO ON EUROPEAN-MERCANTILES IN THE FAR EAST.

H.E. Baron Goto, late Japanese Foreign Minister, writing in a London evening contemporary, says, "The Englishman in the Far East differs somewhat from the Englishman at home. Of course, there are some distinguished Englishmen in the East, but there are also others who, in former years, gained fortunes in China without labour to themselves. When Japan entered the field in commercial rivalry, the situation was changed for the latter. The European merchants, who grow rich rapidly and easily, have, in numerous instances, left a disagreeable impression among the Japanese who had an opportunity to witness their methods. These Europeans have circulated stories about Japanese political ambitions of imperialistic designs upon China, to serve their own ends. The persons who originated these rumours have had no regard for the truth. Their fabrications, unfortunately, create misunderstandings, encourage and foster ill-will.

There are Japanese who carry on a similar campaign against the citizens of the European Powers. Much could be done to modify the consequences of these mutual slanders if European correspondents were more candid in their reports. There are Japanese who carry on a similar campaign against the citizens of the European Powers. Much could be done to modify the consequences of these mutual slanders if European correspondents were more candid in their reports.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## THE STORY OF TSINGTAO.

## TIRPITZ MEMOIRS.

Extracts from the Memoirs of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz have been begun to be published by the *Sunday Times*, by arrangement with Messrs. Hurst and Blackett. In the portion relating to Tsingtao the following points are mentioned:—Tirpitz discusses the advantage to Germany of Tsingtao at great length, and tells the story of acquisition with exceeding frankness. The lack of a naval base in the Far East hampered the Germans, whose sole factor of power was the flying squadron, the existence of which depended upon the Hongkong docks, and consequently on the favour of Britain. At Easter, 1901, Tirpitz went to Chinese waters as chief of the Eastern Asiatic cruiser division, and took with him from Berlin a commission to seek out a place on the Chinese coast where Germany could construct a military and economic base. Three places were suggested to him: Amoy, Samah Bay, and the Kluun Islands. But Tirpitz had come to the determination that there was only one suitable base for the Germans in those waters, and that was Tsingtao. Tirpitz was furthering his plans for Tsingtao when he was suddenly ordered from Berlin to remain off Amoy and to be prepared for action. He learned to his astonishment that Amoy had been decided upon.

I refused all responsibility for this choice. Apart from everything else, any action would have been undertaken with ships not in best trim. We could easily have overcome the miserable Chinese fortifications of Amoy, with their Krupp guns and a garrison of a few thousand men; but the taking of the populous town was a more serious matter. Above all, if political ill-feeling had arisen between us and England, we could have been refused the use of the dockyard, and then we should have been left helpless, with ships that needed repair, and upon which Germany's reputation rested in that part of the world. Days passed, and at last the order came that I was to go into dock when I thought fit. Amoy was never mentioned again. The reason for this was that Tirpitz had had to reveal to Berlin his plans for Tsingtao in a despatch which he was compelled to send there reporting the loss in a typhoon of the *Illia*, which he had sent to inspect the Bay of Kiaochow.

Tirpitz got his way, and while in the East worked out the form of his lease for Tsingtao. He says he drew it up "so that it looked as little as possible like a forcible intervention, and allowed the Chinese to save their face."

Tirpitz writes with pride of the "almost tempestuous" but "thoroughly sound" development under his direction of this German settlement, the fall of which, he confesses, was a sore blow to him. "I did not see Tsingtao again after 1906, but I built into it so much anxiety and affection that the loss of it moved me almost as much as physical pain. With a garrison of only three or four thousand men, the place, as we had fortified it, could have been held for any time against the Chinese, and for a long period against the French, the Russians, and even against the English. But even with great expenditure of capital we could not have built a fortress which could have resisted the attack of a Japanese army."

The idea of procuring a strong base in Eastern Asia, to which Germans could gravitate, was right in itself; but a necessary condition was that we should keep on good terms with Japan. In spite of our protest against the Treaty of Simonsenki (Sino-Japanese War), in 1895 there was no dangerous shadow between us and Japan, so long as Russia kept us as it were, in the neutral zone. Even after the collapse of the Russian Eastern policy in 1905 there was no reason for a discerning Japanese policy to wish us out of China. But after 1906 we ought to have done everything in our power to have corrected the mistake of Simonsenki. So far as I had any influence in this direction—and it was not much—I worked constantly for a good understanding with Tokyo. But it never came to my knowledge that the German Government ever made any serious attempt to obtain assurances from Japan with regard to the neutralisation of Eastern Asia.

I was not really surprised by the Japanese ultimatum. It arrived on August 15th, and its brusque wording is said to have been very similar to that of our Shimonsenki Note in 1895. On the advice of our Ambassador in Tokyo, Bethmann was inclined to accept the ultimatum. I succeeded in preventing the reply from being sent. If we had given up Tsingtao without a fight it would have been lost to us in any circumstances. The alliance with Japan, which we should have aimed at as only imaginable so long as we upheld our honour in Eastern Asia. Even now the idea that we fulfilled our duty to the utmost until we were forced to end our Chinese colonial experiment will stand us in good stead. The unconditional surrender of Tsingtao would have seriously depressed public feeling in our national struggle for existence. Japan as our enemy has not done us any more harm than we should have suffered by swallowing the insult.

Besides, in August, 1914, no one could say how long the war would last; at that time indeed, the army was full of confidence in victory. We had to take the chance of holding Tsingtao in the event of a speedy termination to the war. An attempt to hand Tsingtao over to America was bound to come to naught. The Governor acted rightly in capitulating. In the streets of the captured town the Japanese took a long time for the 12,000 Germans they expected to find there. But there were only 3,000 with perhaps an additional 1,500 conscripts and volunteers, who faithful to their country, had found their way thither from German official and commercial circles in all the settlements in China.

Students would visit Japan in greater numbers to study the real state of affairs, and thus supply first-hand information of an accurate character to readers at home. The day has come when Japan and Great Britain must compete in a fair and just way, even as two friends playing the game of chess. In other words, the two nations must enter the field of competition for the purpose of fair and equal distribution of wealth, with a thorough understanding and knowledge of both sides of the case.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Branch Office of the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will, on and after the 27th October, be transferred to St. George's Building (Second Floor) Corner Road, Hongkong.  
Telephone No. 210-1111 Box 431.  
RICHARD H. P. NEWLEY,  
Acting Local Manager.  
Hongkong, October 21st, 1919. [1414]

A. G. DA ROCHA,  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND  
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Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2331.  
FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (TUESDAY), October 21st, 1919, at his Sales Room,  
25 cases best Australian Jam, 13 oz. tins.  
Will be sold in 2 Doz. as-orted lots.  
20 cases Life Guard Condensed Milk.  
Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, October 21st 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA,  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND  
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2331.  
FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (TUESDAY), October 21st, 1919, at 2.15 p.m., at his Sales Room,  
A QUANTITY OF  
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS  
Also  
30 cases Laundry Bar Soap,  
40 Reams Sand cloth,  
30 " Sandpaper,  
3 cases Five Years Red Port,  
3 Bales Best Canadian Leather,  
30 Blankets,  
25 Pairs Ladies' Shoes,  
Navy Blue Serge, best quality in first class condition 7 yds. or 8 yds. suit lengths.  
Perfumes, Glasses, Handbags, etc.  
6 doz. Bottles (in perfect condition).  
An assortment of Felt Hats, Straw Hats, Sheets, Underwear, etc.  
Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, October 17th, 1919. [1414]

A. G. DA ROCHA,  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND  
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2331.  
FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (TUESDAY), October 21st, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Room,  
500 TONS MANGANESE ORE.  
The above is lying in Hoi Ping Godown at Vauvat, and may be inspected during the day between 10 A.M. to 4.00 P.M.  
Sample of above may be seen at the Auctioneer's Sales Room.  
Terms—Cash before delivery and 50% deposit to be paid immediately on the fall of the hammer.  
Hongkong, October 16th, 1919.

A. G. D. ROCHA,  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND  
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2331.  
FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, October 23rd, 1919, at 2.15 p.m., at his Sales Room,  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS  
Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Arm-chairs, Curio, Crockery and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Yarns, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overmantels, Sideboards, Napkins, Tablecloths, Hat-stands and a long line of Sundries.  
Also  
1 Thoroughbred Japanese Dog  
Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, October 18th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA,  
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND  
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2331.  
FAVOURER with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, October 25th, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central (Old Post Office Building).  
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE  
Comprising—  
Chamberlain Couch and Arm Chairs, Black wood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Oval Dining Table, Extension Dining Table, B. velvet Mirror, Wardrobes, Pictures, Ornaments, Cabinet, Teak Bedstead, Dinner "seats, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Teller Set, Electric boards and a long line of Sundries.  
Also  
1 Pleyel Piano.  
Catalogue will be issued.  
Terms—Cash on Delivery.  
Hongkong, October 19th, 1919.

## INTIMATIONS

## ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE OPENING CRUISE of the above Club will take place on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25th, at the Club House, on the Point.  
The attendance of Members and friends is requested from 3 p.m. onwards.  
R. E. MACDOUGALL,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, October 18th, 1919. [1401]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE.

MEMBERS are reminded of the HALF-YEARLY MEETING called for on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, at 12.30 P.M. at the Office of the JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.  
G. W. GEGG,  
Acting Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, October 17th, 1919. [1402]

## TRY JAPANESE CHOW.

Sukiyaki Torinabe Chiri Yosonabo  
Tenfura Kakimochi  
Just the season and best cooking  
HOTEL CHITOSE  
1st Class Hotel.  
No. 41, San Fung Lane.  
1397

## FOREIGN &amp; COLONIAL MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

51, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C.3. Eng.  
Telegrams—  
"Focomerc," Grace Lon. Rept. & Private  
GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT COM-  
MISSION MERCHANTS.  
PRODUCE EXPERTS, BUYERS AND SHIPPERS.  
All enquiries receive prompt attention.  
1331

## WANTED.

SECOND ENGINEER for British Steamers  
"SHIMAN."  
Apply—  
GERMINAL CIGAR STORE,  
18, Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
[1411]

## WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE on the Peak, Five or Six Rooms for twelve months or longer.  
Apply to—  
W. L. B.,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1406]

## TO LET.

A VACANT PLOT of Land, Praya East.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
[1395]

## TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings  
81

## FOR SALE.

"MOUNT GOUGH" No. 131, THE PEAK. 6-Roomed House with Large Garden.  
Apply—  
LOXLEY & CO.,  
York Buildings.  
1255

## G. R.

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons, with the exception of leave persons of Chinese race, wishing to leave the Colony must have in their possession a VALID PASSPORT. Passengers not in possession of passports will not be allowed to leave the Colony.  
All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1915.  
Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.  
E. D. C. WOLFE,  
Captain Superintendent of Police.  
Hongkong, September 22nd, 1919. [140]

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

THE Twin Screw  
"S.S. 'PRINZESSIN'"  
will be despatched from Hongkong on or about  
OCTOBER 29th,  
(instead of as previously advertised).  
Taking THROUGH PASSENGERS & CARGO to  
MARSEILLES & LONDON.

For Passage and Freight apply to—  
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,  
22, Des Vaux Road Central.  
1404

## INTIMATIONS

BY ORDER OF THE OWNERS.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE  
VERY VALUABLE BUILDING SITE  
Situate at  
KOWLOON POINT,  
TSIMTSATSUI,  
WITH LARGE FRONTAGE ON  
KIMBERLEY ROAD,  
KOWLOON,  
RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT.  
To be Sold by  
PUBLIC AUCTION,  
THURSDAY,  
The 30th day of October, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon  
by  
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT  
at his Auction Room in Duddell Street.  
The Property consists of—  
All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 1154.  
The Property is situate in a very desirable position ready for immediate building purposes.  
Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from,  
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBSTON,  
1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.  
The Vendor's Solicitors  
Or From  
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
The Auctioneer.  
[1392]

## PUBLIC AUCTION

By Order of the Mortgagees  
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
On FRIDAY,  
The 31st day October, 1919, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at his Sale Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.  
The Steamship "ASIA"  
1061 tons now lying in Kowloon Bay in the Harbour of Hongkong together with all the furniture, Store equipment and appurtenances now on board  
IN ONE LOT  
This ship is a Chinese ship registered in Canton and is constructed of steel. She has the following dimensions, namely, Length 223 feet, Breadth 32 feet 6 inches, and Depth 18 feet 9 inches, and her speed is about 10 knots. For further particulars and conditions of Sale and for orders for inspections of the vessel please apply to—  
Messrs. KUNG YUEN,  
123, Wing Lok Street,  
or  
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBSTON,  
1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.  
The Vendor's Solicitors  
Or From  
MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
The Auctioneer.  
[1393]

## MATS AND MATTING.

DUTCH Firm of high standing is open to represent thoroughly reliable Exporters in  
MATS AND MATTING  
on agency terms, or to buy for his own account. Best references at disposal.  
Letters to be addressed to O.V. 8733 c/o D.V. Alta's Adv. Ag., Amsterdam, Holland.  
[1385]

## PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads  
Tel. 111.  
Two Minutes from Ferry and Railway Station.  
This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished. It is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.  
Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.  
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS, TERMS MODERATE.  
Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—  
J. H. OXBERRY,  
Proprietor.

## BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME

Flowers beautify and make attractive the Home as nothing else can do.

## FOR SALE

Flower and Vegetable SEEDS  
GRACA & CO.,  
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,  
HONGKONG.  
P.O. Box 69.

## INTIMATION

WATSON'S  
FINEST  
OLD BROWN  
LIQUEUR  
BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 618

## BIRTH.

HOLMES.—At 16, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon, to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. HOLMES, on October 19th, 1919, a son.  
[1413]

## MARRIAGE.

GLINDINING—HILLIER.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. Copley-Moyle, on October 14th, ELIZABETH only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hillier, Auburn, N.S.W. to FREDY RICHARD GLINDINING (N. S. W. papers please copy).  
[1412]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 21st, 1919.

## PEACE PROSPECTS IN CHINA.

It must be admitted that the prospect of a reconciliation between the North and South appears at the moment to be more remote than ever. We use the word "appears" advisedly, because things are not always what they seem, especially in China. The resumption of the Shanghai Conference has been delayed by the refusal of the Southern delegates to meet Wang I-TING, the chief representative of the North, and by the resignation of TANG SHAO-YI, the chief representative of the South, on the ground that he did not expect the negotiations to meet with success. It may be that TANG's refusal to serve will be followed by the withdrawal of WANG, and that two new appointments will be made in order to remove the obstacle which has stood in the way of the two parties coming together. Already the Peking Government has suggested that the conference should proceed without the two chief delegates. In the meantime, the M.P.s. assembled at Canton are pressing for a renewal of hostilities, in anticipation of which military preparations are being made, though the Government has ordered the commanders on the various fronts to refrain from precipitating a conflict. So much attention, indeed, is being devoted to the discussion of war that the project for the formation of "a real Government" for the South-West provinces has become a secondary consideration. If the truth were to be told it would be found, we

suspect, that recent experience has convinced the M.P.s. of the disintegrating effect of peace and they are anxious for the unifying influence of a common interest. There has been a great deal of jealousy and dissension evident in the South-West during the armistice. One great obstacle to the establishment of an independent Republic lies in the distribution of the sweets of office. Dr. WU TING-FANG has warned those who are agitating for the change that a very serious situation may arise unless great care is exercised in this direction. He has pointed out, moreover, that it would be worse than useless to form any sort of Government unless it can command the obedience of the military leaders. There's the rub. The whole reason for the secession of the South-West provinces was the predominance of the Tsuchuns in the North, and yet it is obvious that the military element is in reality the determining factor in the South. The M.P.s. may express opinions, but it is with these in command of the forces in the field that the question of war or peace ultimately rests, and consequently their opinions are being sought, before any definite step is taken. In other words, they are not the servants of the Civil power, but its masters. Though the M.P.s. are divided over the question of who should be President of the new Republic each of the two factions has selected a military man. General LU WING-TING is favoured by some and General SHUM CHUN-HUEN by others, and of the two, we are told, the former commands the greater support because he would wield the greater military power and could, therefore, take the office with greater confidence. It is understood that unless he is elected President General LU would rather conclude a separate peace with the Peking Government, which has offered to restore him to his former office of Inspector-General of the two Kwangs. It is not surprising, in the circumstances, that the matter has been shelved, for if General LU were to come to terms with Peking the independence of the South-West provinces would be at an end. Negotiations are said to be proceeding between unofficial representatives of the North and South, and, if that be the case, it is not unlikely that they will prove to be far more fruitful of results than any formal conference at Shanghai.

The total receipts on the M.C.L. Bazaar on Saturday were \$10,400.00. Mrs. Gurner requests that any outstanding amounts may be sent to her (addressed to H.M.S. Tamar) as early as possible, so that the bazaar accounts may be closed and the details published.

The cost of Gabriele d'Annunzio's flight from Rome to Tokyo is estimated at 5,000,000 francs. Italian officers and soldiers have already started for the places where d'Annunzio will refuel himself with fuel on his journey. Some have gone to Asia Minor, others to India, Siam, Fusan, Wiju (Korea), Osaka and Tokyo.

At the Trade Union Congress in Glasgow Mr. Brownlie, of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, said they were told that, in consequence of the insistent demands on the part of labour for higher wages and shorter hours, the employers said it would pay them to import coal from China rather than provide British-brown coal.

Owing to the food situation in the Philippines, which has assumed a much graver aspect, rice riots are expected, according to the Manila Times. The Government is importing 3,000 tons of rice from Saigon to sell it all at Government prices in the local markets, and this amount is expected to tide over the shortage until the next harvest.

The marriage took place, on September 1st, at the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, of Bernard C. Ewens, M.B. (late Captain R.A.M.C.), son of the late Cressy Ewens, of Hongkong and Le Chalet, Guernsey, and Mary, daughter of the late James Kelleher, D.L., Bengal Civil Service (retired), and of Mrs. Kelleher, Goderich, Ontario.

The will of Mr. Alfred George Morris, 5, Lingfield Avenue, Kingston-on-Thames, late of Hongkong, has been sworn at £15,163. Testator bequeathed all the property to his wife and daughters, saying, "I leave nothing to my son, Alfred Daniel Armstrong. God bless him, as he is able to provide for himself, leaving the female members of my family to maintain themselves out of the provision made by my will."

Mr. Basil Mathews, speaking at the International Conference on Religion and Labour in Browning Hall, said that in the cotton mills of Japan women worked on an indentured system of four years. Out of every hundred women who entered those mills only twenty got back to their homes. The large majority died because of the conditions in which they worked or were living immoral lives in order to escape from the mills.

In Germany, America and Japan there appears to be an expectation of a boom in paper. Japanese hand-made paper has always commanded a good market, and the war scarcity gave the industry a big lift. If the boom materialises Japan should stand to be the gainer, for her paper industry was already established nearly 250 years ago, when the Dutch traders set foot in the country. To-day nearly 150,000 people are said to be employed, at an average daily wage of 24 cents. Labour at this price leaves plenty of room for price-cutting.

Another disturbance took place in front of the Sincere Co.'s store at Canton, on Sunday. A great crowd endeavoured to attack the premises on the ground that a certain person who passed the store was struck by the staff. The doors had to be closed and the crowd was dispersed. It is stated that the Committee of the shareholders of the Sun Company have decided to close the Canton branch, and an extraordinary meeting is to be held in Hongkong to consider the position. The condition of the other big stores is said to give rise to anxiety as business is declining seriously day by day.

The death of Capt. Perry-Ayscough is now officially given out. He was reported wounded and missing at Hooge on September 25th, 1915, and is now officially presumed to have been killed on that day. Henry George Charles was the son of the late Rev. G. B. Perry-Ayscough and the Hon. Mrs. Perry-Ayscough, and was born at Brabourne Vicarage, Ashford, Kent, November 11th, 1875. He was a Captain in the 4th Connaught Rangers, M.A., Oxon., P.E.C.S., and Deputy Commissioner in the Chinese Imperial Post Office. The dedication of a memorial to him took place at Brabourne Church on September 12th.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—  
7 p.m., October 19th.  
Typhoon 110deg. Long, E. 19deg. Lat. N., moving W.  
Typhoon near or over the Northern Ladrones or Marianas Islands, moving N.N.W.

5 p.m., October 20th.  
Typhoon 110° Long, E. 15° Lat. N., almost stationary South of Bonin Islands, moving N.

## TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—  
7 p.m., October 19th.  
Typhoon 110deg. Long, E. 19deg. Lat. N., moving W.  
Typhoon near or over the Northern Ladrones or Marianas Islands, moving N.N.W.

5 p.m., October 20th.  
Typhoon 110° Long, E. 15° Lat. N., almost stationary South of Bonin Islands, moving N.



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BALTIC PROVINCES.  
GERMANY'S REPUTATION.

BERLIN, October 17th.  
The German Note handed to-day to Marshal Foch's representative protests that Germany has not given cause for the Entente's drastic measures in the Baltic Provinces.

After repudiating all connection with the Germano-Russian activities, the Note declares that Germany cherishes no war-like intentions against the Letts or the Russians. She welcomes the despatch of an Inter-Allied Commission to the Baltic Provinces.

The German Peace Delegation at Versailles has been instructed to protest very strongly against the shipping embargo in the Baltic.

## HUNGARY.

## HUNGARIAN EVACUATION URGED.

PARIS, October 17th.  
The Supreme Council has received a strong protest from the Inter-Allied Mission at Budapest as regards Rumanian practices in Hungary and urging evacuation of the Rumanians immediately.

Sir George Clerk is returning to Budapest to-night. He has been instructed, to inform the Mission that the Council is resolved to insist on the compliance by Rumania of its demands.

## AVIATION.

## BRITAIN AND AMERICA MUST COMBINE.

LONDON, October 17th.  
Major-General Seely, speaking at Sheffield, said that we cannot conquer the air unless we and America go into partnership to do it.

PROFITTEERING AT HOME.  
THE TRIBUNALS AT WORK.

LONDON, October 17th.  
Mr. C. A. McCurdy, M.P., in a speech in London, said that 1,600 "Profiteering tribunals" were already working. Since the Profiteering Act had been passed, the Food Ministry had instituted 1,350 prosecutions and obtained 1,390 convictions, the fines totalling £7,000.

THE WAR ON BOLSHIEVISM.  
PROPOSED BLOCKADE OF SOVIET.

LONDON, October 17th.  
The *Berliner Tageblatt*, published, on October 17th, the text of the Council's Note to Germany and neutrals. It says that the enmity of the Bolsheviks against Governments and their programme of international revolution constitute a grave danger to the national security of all Powers.

It will be desirable for all the nations desirous of peace and the re-establishment of social order to unite and resist the Bolshevik Government. Therefore the Allies have invited the Governments of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Finland, Spain, Switzerland, Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Columbia, and Venezuela to initiate measures to prevent their subjects engaging in trade with Bolshevik Russia.

In order to ensure the strictest adherence to this policy, permission to depart or enter ports will be refused to every ship for or from Russian Bolshevik ports. Similar regulations will be adopted as regards all goods destined to reach Bolshevik Russia by any other route.

Passports will be refused to all going and coming into Bolshevik Russia. Measures will be taken to hinder banks granting credit to commercial undertakings in Bolshevik Russia. Every Government will refuse its subjects facilities for intercourse with Bolshevik Russia postally and by means of wireless telegraph.

The Note requests the German Government to take measures in conformity with the above.

## BRITISH FLEET ENTERS KRONSTADT.

STOCKHOLM, October 17th.  
A telegram from Helsingfors states that rumours are circulating in British circles which have up to now not been confirmed, that Kronstadt has surrendered and that the British Fleet entered the port.

## EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON, October 17th.  
The *Daily Express* Helsingfors correspondent says that Kronstadt has capitulated after bombardment by the British fleet. The main attack was directed from Kuporin Bay, and windows in villages in Finland were blown out by the concussion of the all-day bombardment.

The stronghold of Kronstadt was previously captured and hence the fleet had nothing to fear from its heavy batteries. The White Russians have captured Kronstadt.

It is rumoured that General Yudenitch entered Petrograd on Wednesday night.

## BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES.

## THE TOLL OF THE SUBMARINES.

LONDON, October 17th.  
A detailed return of British merchant shipping losses during the war shows that the total gross tonnage destroyed was 7,759,000 tons, the vessels numbering 2,479. The lives lost were 14,237. Submarines were almost entirely responsible.

BRITISH LABOUR DISPUTES.  
IRON FOUNDERS STILL ADAMANT.

LONDON, October 17th.  
On a ballot, the iron founders have rejected the agreement negotiated with their employers. The result is serious to the engineering trades, which depend on castings from foundries, and will lead to further serious unemployment.

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S CONDITION.

## OPERATION MAY BE NECESSARY.

WASHINGTON, October 17th.  
Prostatic inflammation, which is retarding President Wilson's recovery, is described as a minor swelling, but a specialist will examine it to determine whether to operate.

## FIELD MARSHAL SIR EDMUND ALLENBY.

## APPOINTED HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, October 17th.  
Field-Marshal Sir Edmund Allenby has been appointed High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan vice General Sir Reginald Wingate, G.C.B.

## BRITAIN'S FUTURE OUTLOOK.

## SPEECH BY THE PREMIER.

LONDON, October 17th.  
The Prime Minister visited Messrs. Hadfield's Works at Sheffield, to-day, and, in a speech, emphasised the equal necessity for exercising economy and increasing production.

The test question whereby the Government would stand or fall was whether, viewing matters broadly, the Government could do more to save the temporary expenditure which had marked the transition from war to peace without imperilling greater and more permanent interests.

He pointed out that the permanent expenditure must remain far higher than it was before the war owing to increased interest, amortisation, and the pay of those increased in all forms of State service. The bread subsidy must soon disappear.

The delay in signing a Peace Treaty with Turkey was attributable to the fact that it was not known whether America was going to share the burdens of civilisation outside the United States.

He was rather pleased that the Americans were brought face to face with this, because some Americans used to accuse the great grabbing British Empire of getting a piece of land at every available opportunity.

He thought the Americans now realised that Britain was undertaking a great civilising duty at a great cost to ourselves. It was a task and a mission that Providence had sent us and which we were discharging in various parts of the world.

He begged the men of our kith and kin in America to join in that task, otherwise he did not know what was going to happen to parts of the Turkish Empire.

Neither we nor France could undertake it all. People who had been living in the shadow of a great tyranny for centuries were appealing with uplifted hands to come and help protect them. He hoped the appeal would not be in vain.

We were undertaking a similar responsibility ourselves and found we were approaching the limit of our strength. It would be unwise for us to go further.

It would be the height of unwisdom for us to disarm until the Turkish problem was settled. It was vital to the British Empire and to the world that it be settled properly and promptly.

By December 31st, 98 per cent. of our conscripted soldiers would have been returned to their homes and by the time the Conscription Act expired there would not be a single conscript who had not returned home.

Alluding to the criticism of the Government, Mr. Lloyd George, in conclusion, said he had often seen in the roadway the notice "Please slacken reins ascending hill." He wished they would treat their Ministers as they treated horses.

When the Government was going uphill there were men pulling and prodding and lightening. Let them slacken the reins. The burden was heavy, the road steep. It needed all the muscle, brain, and inspiration obtainable from their fellow men and from above to enable one to keep up and carry the weight. (Cheers.)

## TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

## AMERICA EXPECTS STRONG COMPETITION.

NEW YORK, October 17th.

At a Convention of American Manufacturers and the Export Association, foreign trade experts asserted that there were great opportunities for American trade expansion in Russia, Siberia, the Balkans and the Near East, but that the strongest competition was to be expected from Britain, France and Japan.

## THE COTTON CONFERENCE.

## COMPLAINT AGAINST FAULTY AMERICAN PACKING.

NEW ORLEANS, October 15th.

At the Cotton Conference, the delegates of the Banking Credits Section stated that Britain, Scandinavia and Spain were able to finance cotton imports unassisted, but Italy, France and Belgium needed aid.

The British delegation contended that the blunders in wrapping and compressing the American bales caused heavy losses in transit.

## OBITUARY.

## MR. HENRY IRVING.

LONDON, October 17th.

The death is announced of Henry B. Irving, the famous actor-manager.

## VISCOUNT PORTMAN.

LONDON, October 17th.

The death is announced of Viscount Portman at the advanced age of 80 years.

## THE AMERICA CUP.

## LIPTON'S CHALLENGE TO BE ACCEPTED.

NEW YORK, October 17th.

It is expected that the New York Yacht Club will accept Sir Thomas Lipton's challenge to race for the America Cup in June, 1920.

## THE BRITISH NAVY.

## ADMIRAL JELlicoe's REFORM SUGGESTIONS.

LONDON, October 17th.

The *Times* correspondent at Wellington says that Admiral Jellicoe's report, cabled to the House of Representatives, expresses the opinion that the ideal of a single Navy is unobtainable. Experience has abundantly shown that responsibilities in regard to naval defence would be far more cheerfully recognised and shouldered if the ships provided are seen by the people who pay for them, and are manned by their own kith and kin.

The general principle of his proposals is that New Zealand should co-operate in the naval defence of the Empire and assist Britain financially by paying for, manning and maintaining a certain proportion of the Far Eastern Fleet and all vessels required for harbour defence in New Zealand, also providing such proportion of the personnel as is practicable, the ships thus maintained to be in all essentials a portion of the Navy, under the suggested title of the New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy.

The waters from the Indian Ocean to Canada are one, and all parts of the Empire situated therein are equally interested in the security of sea communications. Therefore the defence of these waters ought to be entrusted to one Fleet composed of units from these countries and directed by a high Flag Officer stationed at Singapore.

Britain should contribute 75 per cent., Australia 20 per cent. and New Zealand 5 per cent. to the maintenance of this fleet. New Zealand's ships should comprise three light cruisers, six submarines and one submarine patrol ship. The annual cost of maintenance and depreciation is estimated at £225,000.

## RACING AT HOME.

## RESULT OF THE MIDDLE PARK PLATE.

LONDON, October 17th.

The result of the Middle Park Plate is as follows:—

Tetratema ..... 1  
Southern ..... 2  
Light Hearted ..... 3  
Five horses ran: Won by six lengths a head dividing second and third.  
The betting was as follows:—Tetratema, 1 to 4; Southern 100 to 7; Light Heart, 20 to 1.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 15th.

Silver is quoted at 63½ spot and 63½ forward, with China buying. The market is steady.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL"]

## THE NEW ADMIRAL INDISPOSED.

SINGAPORE, October 20th.

Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, the New Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron, who is travelling to Hongkong on H.M.S. *Alacrity*, is indisposed and is detained at Kuala Lumpur. He was expected in Hongkong on October 26th.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## SIBERIA THREATENED WITH TYPHUS EPIDEMIC.

TOKIO, October 14th.

A telegram from Omsk states that Siberia is threatened with one of the greatest typhus epidemics in history.

According to reports from the American Red Cross Mission, which has been in Western Siberia for the past six months, there have been 130,000 cases among the Siberian troops since January. There are now 6,000 fresh cases daily.

The reverses of Admiral Kolchak are attributed to lack of sanitary facilities.

Typhus is also spreading among the civilians, whose numbers have been swelled by the hosts of refugees from the Bolsheviks overcrowding the cities and living in the fields.

Thousands are digging holes in the ground to escape the intense cold. The mortality among children is estimated at 30 per cent. and is increasing. Medical supplies and clothing are non-existent. The American Red Cross is superintending the construction of quarantine camps for soldiers and refugees.

## JAPAN CHINA AND SHANTUNG.

WASHINGTON, October 15th.

In the Senate, Senator Lodge charged Japan with breaking her pledges in regard to China and Korea, violating the open-door policy and destroying foreign commerce in Manchuria and Korea.

He asserted that all Japan's promises in regard to the return of Shantung were marked by a vital omission, namely, the definite date of withdrawal. He declared that Japan, steeped in German ideas, would ultimately use the manpower of China militarily and threaten Europe.

He declared that the Shantung award was morally indefensible and urged the adoption of the amendment to the Peace Treaty returning German rights in Shantung to China instead of to Japan.

## SENATOR LODGE'S MOTION DEFEATED.

WASHINGTON, October 17th.

The Senate by 55 votes to 35 has defeated Senator Lodge's amendment to the Peace Treaty, proposing the handing over of the rights exercised by Germany at Kiaochoo, Shantung, to China instead of to Japan.

## REPATRIATION OF CHINESE LABOURERS.

PARIS, October 15th.

Four thousand Chinese labourers have sailed from Havre for Canada.

## MISHAP TO A JAPANESE STEAMER.

TOKYO, October 14th.

The master of the steamer *Otara Maru* No. 3 ashore at Rasoolia in Somaliland claims that the vessel is full of water. The bottom is seriously damaged. Salvage is hopeless.

## GERMANS IN SOUTH CHINA.

CANTON, October 16th.

The Senate has restored the Germans' right to reside and trade in South China.

## CHARLIE CHAPLIN AT THE VICTORIA.

Shakespeare asked: "What's in a name?"

If he had been at the Victoria Theatre on Saturday he would have received the reply to his query. There is a great force behind a name, and when that name is "Charlie Chaplin" it has the power to make an amusement hall of the size of the Victoria Theatre chock full of spectators, and send over three hundred people back to their homes, disappointed, because they could not be possibly accommodated.

The management must be congratulated on its enterprise, for a better programme than that presented on Saturday night could not have been arranged. The new budgets were lengthy and full of interest, and "Sunshine" as a laughter-producer was well up to the level of Charlie Chaplin's previous million-dollar productions.

On Sunday, and again last night, there was another crowded house, and the screening of this programme is limited to another day those who have not seen it would be well advised to seize the opportunity.

## COMPANY MEETING.

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. H. Humphreys presided, and the others present were Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G. and Mr. J. Scott Harston (directors), Messrs. W. Morley, W. Musket, J. M. Wong, G. Rapp, J. D. Humphreys, C. W. Buyers, F. Maitland, E. W. Chapman, and J. A. Tarrant (secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, this meeting has been convened for the purpose of adopting the New Articles of Association, which have been advertised for the past ten days as open to your inspection. All new clauses, and such portions of old clauses as have been amended, are underlined in black ink. I propose to refrain from making any detailed reference to such changes as have been made with a view to bringing the Articles up to date, as no reasonable shareholder can take exception thereto; and to confine my remarks to such changes as affect the Management or the Accounts of the Company. I will now deal with these latter *seriatim*.

It is proposed to convert the Advisory Board or Consulting Committee into a Directorate with amplified powers. The fees to be paid to such Directorate will be \$1,000 more per annum than those for some time past paid to the Consulting Committee.

It is also proposed to increase the Commission of the London Agency of the Company from 2½ per cent to 3½ per cent. The London Agents have repeatedly asked the General Managers to take steps to ameliorate their position, which, during the past three years, has been an exceedingly unhappy one, as they have found that, owing to the closing down of several of the Company's branches, their incomes are fewer, and their expenses in the way of rent, taxes and wages, much higher.

In view of the fact that the Company's agents in America and Australia charge a higher commission than the contemplated increase above referred to, viz., 5 per cent., for their services, I do not think it can reasonably be contended that the increase sought to be made is excessive.

In addition, it is proposed to increase the salary of the General Managers by \$400 a month, and also to increase their commission on net profits in excess of \$100,000, that is to say, the last-mentioned increase will only take effect if the net profits exceed that figure. The average net profits for the past ten years have been under \$80,000, so that, in fixing upon the figure \$100,000 as the starting-point for any increased commission, a somewhat high standard has been set up. With regard to the increase of salary, it must be borne in mind that the General Managers have never received any addition to their remuneration, although during the past twenty years the cost of living has doubled and the salaries of the Company's staff are twice what they were twenty years ago. I may add, by way of contrast, that the Auditor's remuneration has been increased three times during the period in question. I would further remark that there are nearly always two members of the General Managers' firm working for you, and that their joint remuneration on its present basis barely exceeds that of some of the Heads of the Company's various Departments, which is surely an unenviable position for the Executive Heads of any Company controlling a large staff.

The business of the Company is one that requires a considerable knowledge of four different trades; it is one which requires many years' training before a man can become a competent General Manager; and it is also one involving considerable hard work, thought, worry, and at times anxiety. The General Managers do not, however, come before the shareholders as *misericordians*. They claim that by their personal acts in the past they have saved the situation financially on more than one occasion; that they have made substantial profits for the Company by placing on the market new and well-paying proprietary medicines and mineral waters of their own inception and by the negotiation of leases, the increased profit on which alone will more than pay for the remuneration and commission of the General Managers for the past thirteen years. Apart from the foregoing losses (which, as stated, will be recurrent for many years to come) and trading profits (which, it is hoped, will increase as time goes on), the General Managers have during the past twenty years made for the Company \$101,808 on sales of properties bought by them; they have with two exceptions purchased or built all the properties occupied by the Company in Hongkong and Canton, and these properties are to-day worth very much more than the figure they stand at in the Company's books.

It is only necessary, in my opinion, to refer to one more subject, viz., the contemplated alteration of the end of the financial year from December 31st to October 31st. This change is desirable for the purpose of facilitating and expediting stock-taking and auditing, and should enable us to hold our annual meetings in February instead of in May. I have no further remarks to make and therefore propose—

That the new Articles already approved by this meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of all existing Articles thereof. This resolution was seconded by Mr. F. Maitland, and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN announced that another extraordinary general meeting would be held at a date in the near future to be announced in the Press. There being no further business, the meeting terminated.

## CANTON NEWS.

October 19th.

## THE SALT REVENUE BUREAU.

In regard to the appointment of Lau Yuk-lin, late Minister to London, as Superintendent of the Salt Revenue Bureau, we learn that Lau assumed office with an escort of Yunnanese troops as opposition was feared. The M.P.s and naval leaders who protested against the appointment of Lau were surprised to learn that Lau had assumed office by force and they have held a special meeting to discuss the matter. The naval leaders propose to send a naval force to the Bureau to assist Li Mow-chi to maintain his office and to demand immediate payment from the Military Government. The Tuchun on hearing of the dispute has proposed the appointment of another person. The matter remains unsettled, and it is feared that serious trouble will ensue as Commander Li Lieh-kwan, who sent the troops to escort Lau to assume office is in disagreement with the naval leaders.

## THE FORMATION OF A REAL GOVERNMENT.

We learn that the proposed formation of a real Government is to be postponed as the M.P.s are spending busy discussing war projects, a great many of them being in favour of declaring war on the Peking Government. Another message states that General Luk Wing-tsing has not yet expressed his opinion in regard to the formation of a real Government, although he has been tempted with the Presidency or, failing that, with wide powers. It is suggested that the project could not be carried out without strong military powers, and may be regarded as a visionary proposal if the military leaders do not approve of it.

## WAR PROJECTS.

The War Office of the Military Government has sent delegates to draw up maps of the battle-fields of the previous war in Hunan, Kiangsi and Fukien as preparations.

In Fukien, Commander Chan Kwing-ming has divided the Canton forces into two large armies, and has dispatched them to the Cheongchow and Chuehchow respectively. He has requested the authorities to supply him with ammunition for war purposes. Several leaders of the armies in Fukien who had previously come back to Canton have set out to take up the command of their forces in Fukien for the same purpose.

The Tuchun has ordered the Superintendent of the Canton Arsenal to engage more labour and to work at night to manufacture ammunition for the armies. The Military Government has notified the leaders of various armies that it has not yet been decided to declare war on the Peking Government and they must not commence hostilities on the Northern troops at any place.

INDIAN RECREATION CLUB.  
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The first annual general meeting of the Indian Recreation Club was held, yesterday evening, in the City Hall. Mr. J. H. N. Mody, President, occupied the chair and was supported by Mr. D. R. Ramjahn (Hon. Secretary). There was a large attendance of members.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, our financial position is quite sound, considering that the Club was formed less than a year ago. I congratulate the Treasurer upon the great balance of \$1,013.55, of which amount \$433.25 is ready cash. The membership now numbers 120, and with a club-house in view I venture to predict that we shall soon have re-inforcement.

Last year we had a very successful season. Of the eight matches played, we won five, drew two, and lost one. Although the opposing teams were not very strong, the satisfactory result was sufficient inducement for members.

We had a successful bathing season during the summer, and thanks are due to Mr. N. M. Bux, Mr. W. Awang, and Mr. D. Ramjahn for their energy and good management.

Thanks to the Government we have been allotted a beautiful piece of ground at Sook-kun-poo Valley, for which our untiring Committee worked extremely hard. It is sufficiently big for cricket and tennis. A match will be built for temporary use, and the building will commence as soon as the preparations are complete. It is our intention in the near future to build a permanent club-house which will be a credit to the Indian community of Hongkong. The club has had a successful inception, and I hope that it will continue to flourish.

The club has entered teams for football and football leagues, and I hope we shall prove ourselves sportsmen and gentlemen by playing the game and taking defeat in a sporting spirit.

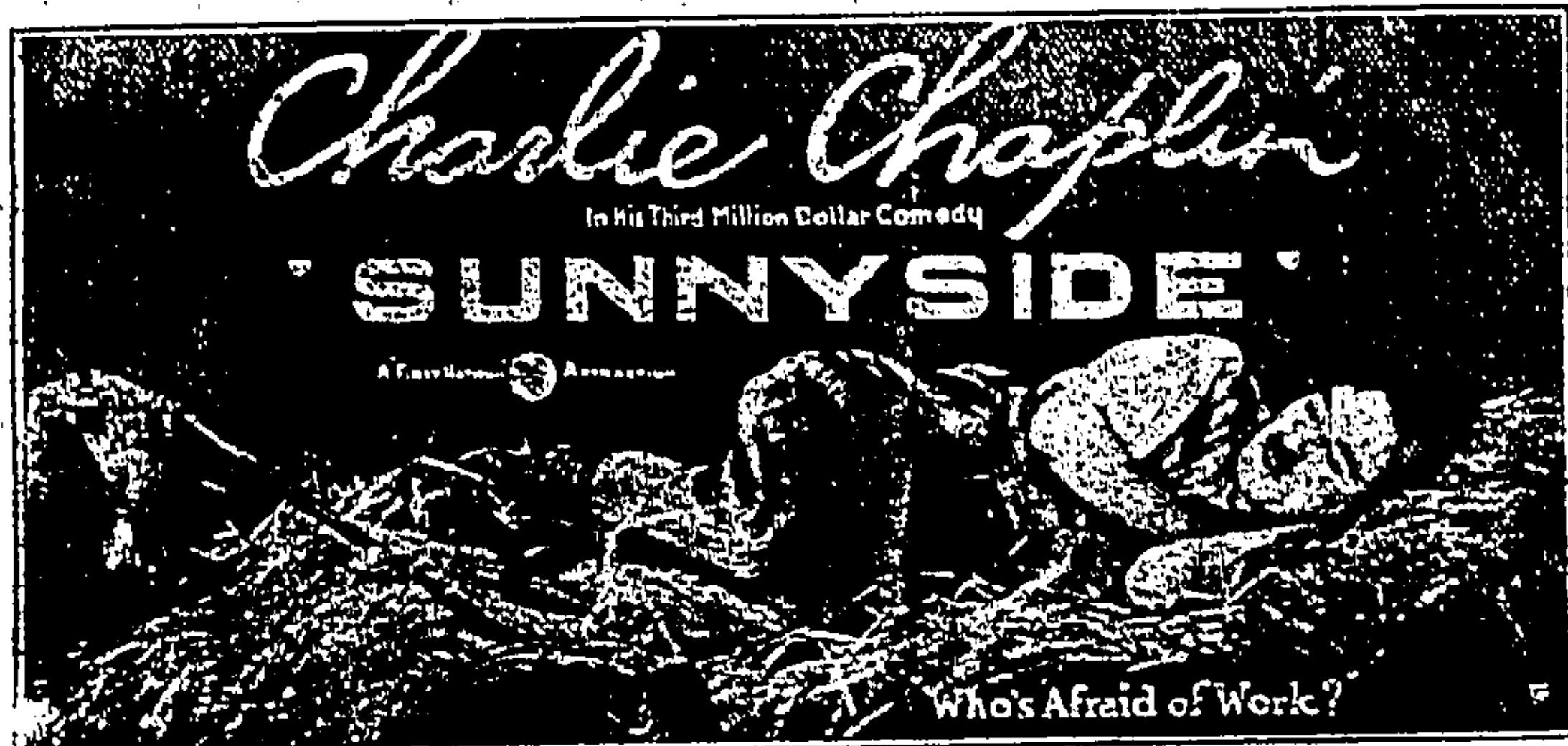
The report and accounts were adopted on the motion of the Chairman seconded by Mr. G. G. Earle.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President: Mr. J. H. N. Mody; Cricket captain: Mr. A. H. Ramjahn; Association captain: Mr. M. H. Har-team; Hon. Secretary: Mr. D. Ramjahn; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. E. Badick; Committee: Messrs. D. K. Khara, M. Bux, A. Arculli, S. Juman, S. C. Ismail, U. Ramjahn, A. L. Andre, N. M. Bux, A. Samy, M. B. Sufind, G. Hyder and Inspector Mahinder Singh.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.



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**GRIMAULT'S  
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OF  
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME  
FOR  
STUBBORN COUGHS  
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## A Good Medicine

according to one of the wise old thinkers of the past, possesses two important qualities. It "restores us our health when we lose it" and it "preserves our health while we have it." Probably no popular medicine possesses these two qualities in greater measure than Beecham's Pills. Beecham's Pills restore and also preserve the health. They are excellent to take when the system is run-down and in need of a gentle restorative. Beecham's Pills act upon and through the organs of digestion—the regular and harmonious working of which is of the first importance. They speedily correct irregularities and restore healthy conditions. It has been abundantly proved that the occasional use of this well-known medicine will go far to maintain the general health in a state of efficiency. Enjoy good health therefore, by taking that good medicine.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS are specially suitable for Females of all ages.  
In boxes, 1s. 6d., 4d., 2d. & 1d.

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Chest and Arms. Irritated Awfully. Restless Nights.

"My face, chest, and arms were covered with small pimples that used to irritate awfully. They used to come to a head and discharge and I had restless nights. I could not keep my hands away from the pimples. Then I saw an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I thought I would give them a trial. It was wonderful, as they cured the pimples, and now my skin is lovely and clear after three years of trouble. I am healed!" (Signed) Mrs. E. Murr, 97, James St., Sherrin-on-Sea, Eng.

Why not use these fragrant, super-creamy emollients for every-day toilet and nursery purposes and prevent these distressing skin troubles.

Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal. British Patent: 2,187,000. Sold everywhere.

[31-12]

## THE ELECTRIC CURE IS POPULAR.

AS PLEASANT AS IT IS  
EFFECTIVE.

It is grand to put on an electric battery while lying down resting, and feel its exhilarating influence in every nerve and muscle. There is no inconvenience in any way. One hour's daily application is sufficient. There is not the slightest shock or irritation, but a gentle, soothing current that goes direct to the nerve centres. That kind of electricity cures, and the cure it gives is permanent.

People will sometimes try an ordinary battery, or a coil, or a small electric lamp, but they will not do any good in this form. The current must be given without shock—without irritation of the skin—and in this way the very weakest individuals can be built up.

No one is too weak to use electricity. In such cases a longer building-up process is required. But the results are just as certain as water is to extinguish a fire when applied in the right quantity. If a proper battery is used it is possible to supply a very strong current, free from all inconveniences. How much more pleasant it is to be cured in this way, while resting, than to be pouring medicine into the poor weak and aching body. This drug habit grows on one like a sticky habit, and one wonders, as it should, the chief ingredients of many preparations. It is simply adding more poison to the weakened organs. Why not stop it?

Rheumatic sufferers, those crippled with lumbago, sciatica or gout; the victims of weak stomach, kidney, liver, bowels, or bladder; the person with the shattered nervous system, and suffering from Paralysis, Epilepsy, Neuritis, Insomnia, or Nervousness, should seek a restoration of health in the electric cure. Don't say, "It might not do me any good!" It will do you good! If you doubt to the right means. It will cure you.

There is a book for free distribution among all readers of this paper which covers this subject fully. You should not be without it if you are not in possession of perfect health. It tells the cause of weakness and disease, and how a cure can be gained. It describes the most successful remedy known—the "Ajax" Dry-Cell, Holtz battery. The history of many cases is set with the book. It costs you nothing to get it.

Write at once to the British Electric Institute (Dept. 100) 1, Ajax Lane, 1, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, and you will receive by return post the most valuable book ever published on the subject. It is sent in a plain sealed envelope, together with full information concerning the treatment free.

P.S.—Patients living abroad should thoroughly explain their case in every particular. Every letter is treated in the most private and confidential manner. State age, since when and how afflicted, and exact measurement. Precise advice can then be given, quite free of charge, by return mail, and all loss of time avoided.

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## WOMEN IN HONGKONG.

Just at present my column may not appear to justify the title, for it is not devoted solely to the doings of women in Hongkong. I am busy at the moment following up certain information and enquiring into the working of the existing organisations, and I venture to think that quite a number of people will be surprised to find out how much useful work has been successfully carried out by a community that has the name for being given over to a life of pleasure and sport.

Here as elsewhere, the efforts come from the few, and the willing horse is driven again and again. This is not always the fault of the outsider, there are many women in this place who find time hanging on their hands, they try to kill the dull hours by playing games in good weather, paying futile calls in indifferent weather, or playing bridge, and, when the weather is too bad to venture out, they sit and mope and wonder why they ever came East, or even, on a particularly desperate day, why their parents did not choke them at birth. There are too many young women in Hongkong whose faces show the expression of discontent, and anyone with eyes that can see quickly realises that lack of occupation accounts for this unbecoming and unnecessary state.

The servant problem in this place is non-existent. If only some of the women here could face the difficulties of Europe and other countries to-day where women fly from kitchen to bed-room, cooking, tidying and still finding time to take part in outside work and social duties, there would not be time for them to revel in discontent and boredom. Now the thing for the energetic organizers of the various charities and good works already existing is to realise that there is a public only waiting to be awakened, and you can only awaken them by publicity. One of the virtues of the society of Hongkong is that, in an age of self-glorification and self-advertisement by means of illustrated papers and daily paragraphs in the Press, the women here have remained almost unique in their horror of publicity. While keenly appreciating this modesty one is bound to realise that self-advertisement has two sides. The one carried on merely for social ambition is laughable, petty; the other, used as a means of propaganda and for the advancement of a cause, is laudable. No really useful work can be carried on without inviting the co-operation and help of the public, and if any institution refuses to publish bulletins or reports in the Press suspicion and distrust are aroused, and sooner or later, it either goes under or reconstruction is called for. An occasional change of Committee and workers is always a healthy flip to any concern; fresh ideas and new enthusiasm will provide a spur without which no object, however worthy, can be brought to a successful issue. My information and inquiries have led me to the conclusion that quite a number of local shows would be the better for a little toning-up and modernising; but of this more in later notes.

During the last few days more local Gaiety honours have been published. Congratulations to the honorees. One of the many reflections caused by this war and the hundreds of honorees that have been published has been the utter futility of trying to cope with so large an undertaking as the acknowledging of the glorious acts of heroism and self-sacrifice of every man who was within sight or sound of the death, danger, and cruel discomfort of the battle-fronts. How could one differentiate, how pick and choose, excepting, perhaps, for those wonderful deeds which won the V.C. and, in many cases, bars to the V.C. Every man who went to the front deserved an honour if honours were to be doled out. And as for the women, why there are women to-day wearing the Orders of the Empire, whose comfortable circumstances in life made it possible for them to take the lead in war-work, without the sacrifice of anything more than a little time and a few new frocks, while nurses and W.A.A.C.S., who were in the firing-line, have not even had a mention. Then, again, there were the wives whose husbands went to the front, reduced to live on a mere pittance. They worked in offices, in schools, in any old job they could get without training, so that they had to accept starvation pay simply in order to keep the pot boiling for the children and be in a position to carry on if the bread-winner went West over there. They do not get mentioned in honours-lists, or wear the O.B.E. or the M.B.E. We are all too glad to see hard-working men, who could not be spared to join the Forces, honoured, for we realise—those of us who are in the comradeship of suffering and anxiety—that it must have been to strong, eager men to see the others go and now to see them come back and hear them talk of mutual experiences, of great things seen. It was like robbing a man of his birthright to keep him away, and his consolation must come from the fact that he was considered necessary to the Empire and obeyed orders in remaining where he was. The Military Service Tribunal, and conscription settled that matter, once and for all, in Hongkong, so that once more, while congratulating those men who were mentioned, one cannot help wishing that that consolation had been offered to a few more and also that one could see a little honour—a little acknowledgment—expressed to the men who have come back safely from the gates of hell.

The opening for the winter season of the Yacht Club, dances, bazaar, etc., has been well timed, quite a cold snap the last few days, and the usual freezing and sore throats. The rapid change from mainland to Peak heights, at this changeable time of the year, take one unawares, and one has need to deposit a coat at the lower tram station.

This week-end has been particularly gay, there was quite a little buzz of excitement on Saturday when pretty Miss Peggy Gordon was united in the hands of matrimony to Mr. Reginald Mein-Austin of Jardine, Matheson & Co. (Continued at foot of next column.)

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[13]

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[1341]



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## TREATY WITH AUSTRIA. ALLIES' STRONG LETTER.

The following is the text of the covering letter accompanying the revised text of the Austrian Treaty, and the detailed reply to the Austrian counter-proposal which was handed to Dr. Renner on September 2nd, at Saint Germain by Mr. Dystasta, Secretary-General of the Peace Conference.

The Allied and Associated Powers have given most careful consideration to the observations of the Austrian Delegation on the draft Treaty of Peace. The reply of the Austrian Delegation objects to the draft treaty on the ground that in view of the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy Austria ought not to be treated as an enemy State at all, and that in consequence she ought not to be made in any special way the inheritor of responsibilities in regard to reparation to which the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy would undoubtedly be liable did it still exist. As these observations point to a fundamental misconception of the responsibilities of the people of Austria the Allied and Associated Powers feel it necessary to state as briefly as may be the principles which they consider must be applied to the settlement of the late war so far as Austria is concerned.

The people of Austria, together with their neighbours, the people of Hungary, bear in a peculiar degree the responsibility for the calamities which have befallen Europe in the last five years. The war was precipitated by the ultimatum presented to Serbia by the Government in Vienna and requiring the acceptance within forty-eight hours of a series of demands which amounted to the destruction of the independence of a neighbouring Sovereign State. The Royal Government of Serbia accepted within the prescribed time all the demands except those which involved the virtual surrender of its independence, yet the then Austro-Hungarian Government, refusing all offers of conciliation and reconciliation on the basis of that reply, immediately opened hostilities against Serbia, thereby deliberately leading directly to universal war. It is now evident that this ultimatum was no more than an insincere excuse for beginning a war for which the late autocratic Government in Vienna, in close association with the rulers of Germany, had long prepared, and for which it considered the time had arrived. The presence of Austrian guns at the siege of Liege and Namur is further proof, if proof were required, of the intimate association of the Government of Vienna with the Government of Berlin in its plot against public law and the liberties of Europe.

### RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR.

The Austrian Delegation appears to think that the responsibility for these events rested solely on the Habsburg Dynasty and its satellites, and that, by reason of the dissolution of that Monarchy through the victory of the Allies, the people of Austria can escape responsibility for the deeds of a Government which was their own Government, and which had its home in their capital. If the people of Austria in the years preceding the war endeavoured to curb the militarist and domineering spirit by which the Government of the Habsburg Monarchy was animated, had they made any effective protest against their rulers in protesting it, some attention might now be paid to this plea. But the fact that the war was acclaimed on its outbreak in Vienna, that the people of Austria were its ardent supporters from the start to the finish, and that they did nothing to dissociate themselves from the policy of their Government, and which had its home in their capital, until they had been defeated in the field, makes it clear that, according to any canon of justice, they must be held to bear their full measure of responsibility for the crime which has brought such misery on the world.

There is, however, a further fact to which the Allied and Associated Powers feel bound to point. Later the Habsburg system became in its essence a system for maintaining the ascendancy of the German and Magyar peoples over the majority of the inhabitants of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. This ancient and effective autocracy, with its militarist traditions, was maintained in existence through the vigorous support of the inhabitants of Austria and of Hungary because it gave to them a position of political and economic domination over their fellow-subjects.

It was a policy of racial ascendancy and oppression, to which the people of Austria gave their steady support, which was one of the deeper causes of the war. It led to those Presidentist movements along the frontiers of Austria-Hungary which kept Europe in ferment of unrest. It led to the growing dependence of Austria-Hungary on Germany, and consequently to the subordination of the Austro-Hungarian policy to the Pan-German plans of domination. And, in the end it led to a situation in which the rulers of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy could see no other way of preserving their own power than deliberately to set to work to destroy the liberty of small and independent States which kept alive the vision of liberty among their oppressed brethren, and which blocked the way to Constantinople and the East.

In the opinion, therefore, of the Allied and Associated Powers, it is impossible to limit the plea of the Austrian Delegation that the people of Austria do not share the responsibility of the Government which provoked the war, or that they ought to escape the duty of making reparation to the utmost of their capacity to those whom they and the Government sustained have so grievously wronged. The principle upon which the draft treaty was based must therefore stand until then the people of Austria are, and will remain, enemy people. Upon its signature Austria will become a State with which the Allied and Associated Powers hope and expect to maintain friendly relations.

### AUSTRIA'S OTHER POLICY.

The Austrian Delegation have further protested against the arrangements under the Treaty governing their relations with the new States formed out of the late Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The Allied and Associated Powers feel bound to point out that the disabilities from which Austria will suffer will arise not from the provisions of the Treaty but mainly from the policy of ascendancy which its people have pursued in the past. Had the policy of Austria-Hungary been one of liberty and justice to all its people the Upper Danube States might have remained in friendly economic and political unity. As it was, the policy of ascendancy produced one of the cruellest tragedies of the late war, when millions of the subject peoples of Austria-Hungary were driven under pain of death to fight against their will in an army which was being used to perpetuate their own servitude as well as to compass the destruction of liberty in Europe. Many of these peoples protested against the war, and for their protests suffered confiscation, imprisonment, or death. Many more who were captured or escaped joined the armies of the Allies and played their part in the war of liberation. But they are now one and all determined, and richly determined, to set themselves up as independent States. They will trust Vienna no more. The policy of ascendancy has borne its inevitable fruit in the fact of the partition, and it is this partition which lies at the root of Austria's troubles to day. Vienna was made the economic and political centre of the Empire. Everything was artificially concentrated there. The outlying districts, and railways were starved in order that the capital might thrive. The breakup of Austria-Hungary, cutting these centralised economic elements in two, can hardly fail to inflict the severest blow upon the State of Austria and its capital. But the dissolution of the monarchy, with its consequences, is the direct outcome of that fatal policy of domination, for which the people of Austria are themselves principally to blame.

The Allied and Associated Powers, however, have no wish to add to the hardships of Austria's position. On the contrary, they are anxious to do all in their power to assist her people to accommodate themselves to their position and to recover their prosperity, provided always it is not at the expense of the new States formed out of the late Empire. The breakup of the Monarchy has given rise to many difficult problems in the relations between the new States, which under the treaty are its heirs. It has been recognised as reasonable that the relations between the citizens of the successor States should be regulated in certain respects differently from the relations between citizens of Austria and those Allied and Associated Powers. But in view of the observation of the Austrian Delegation, the Allied and Associated Powers, while adhering to the general lines of the treaty, have made considerable modifications in its economic provisions. The property of Austrian Nationals in territories ceded to Allied Powers is to be restored to its owners, free from any measures of liquidation or transfer taken since the Armistice, and is guaranteed similar freedom from seizure or liquidation in the future. Contracts between Austrian Nationals and persons who acquire under the Treaty an Allied nationality are maintained without option of cancellation. Provision is made to ensure to Austria supplies of coal from Czechoslovakia and Poland, upon which she is dependent, in return for a reciprocal obligation to supply certain raw materials. Outstanding questions affecting Nationals of Austria which require settlement between Austria and its inheriting neighbours are to be regulated by separate conventions, and conventions are to be drawn up by a conference to which Austria will be admitted on a footing of equality with the other States concerned. The details of these and other concessions will be found in the annexed reply. Finally, the Reparations Commission will be instructed to carry out the duties confided to it in a strictly humanitarian manner. It will have due regard to the vital interests of the community, and will permit any mitigations which it may consider to be required by the food situation in Austria.

As regards the territorial limits established for the Republic of Austria, the Allied and Associated Powers are unable to admit any modifications in the decisions already communicated. The decisions were arrived at after months of careful examination, and the observations furnished by the Austrian Delegation have been found to contain no arguments which had not been considered by the Peace Conference. The Allied and Associated Powers, however, have endeavoured to determine the boundaries of States forged out of the late Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in such an equitable way as to conduce to the lasting peace of Central Europe. Thus they have drawn for Czechoslovakia the historical frontiers of the crown of Bohemia, and so far as Austria is concerned they have only departed from this frontier in two minor instances where the economic interests of the new States appeared, and still appear, to outweigh the claims of the Austrian Republic. In the case of Yugoslavia, the Allied and Associated Powers have as far as possible followed the admitted linguistic boundary. As regards Hungary they have included within Austria certain German-speaking districts hitherto included within the Hungarian frontier. They believe that the frontiers now arranged are those which will best guarantee the existence of all the peoples concerned including the Austrians, without exposing them to anarchy or internecine competition.

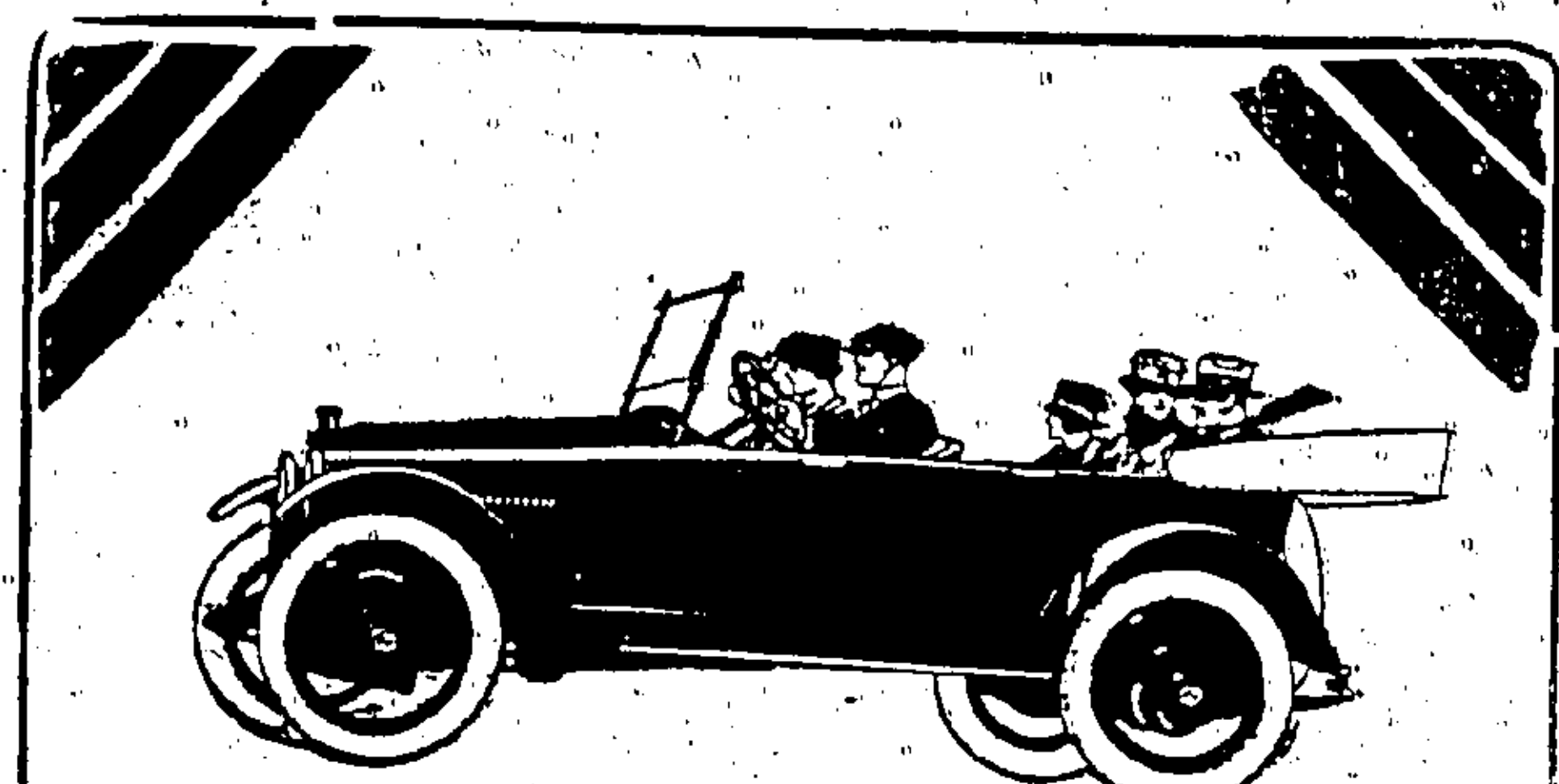
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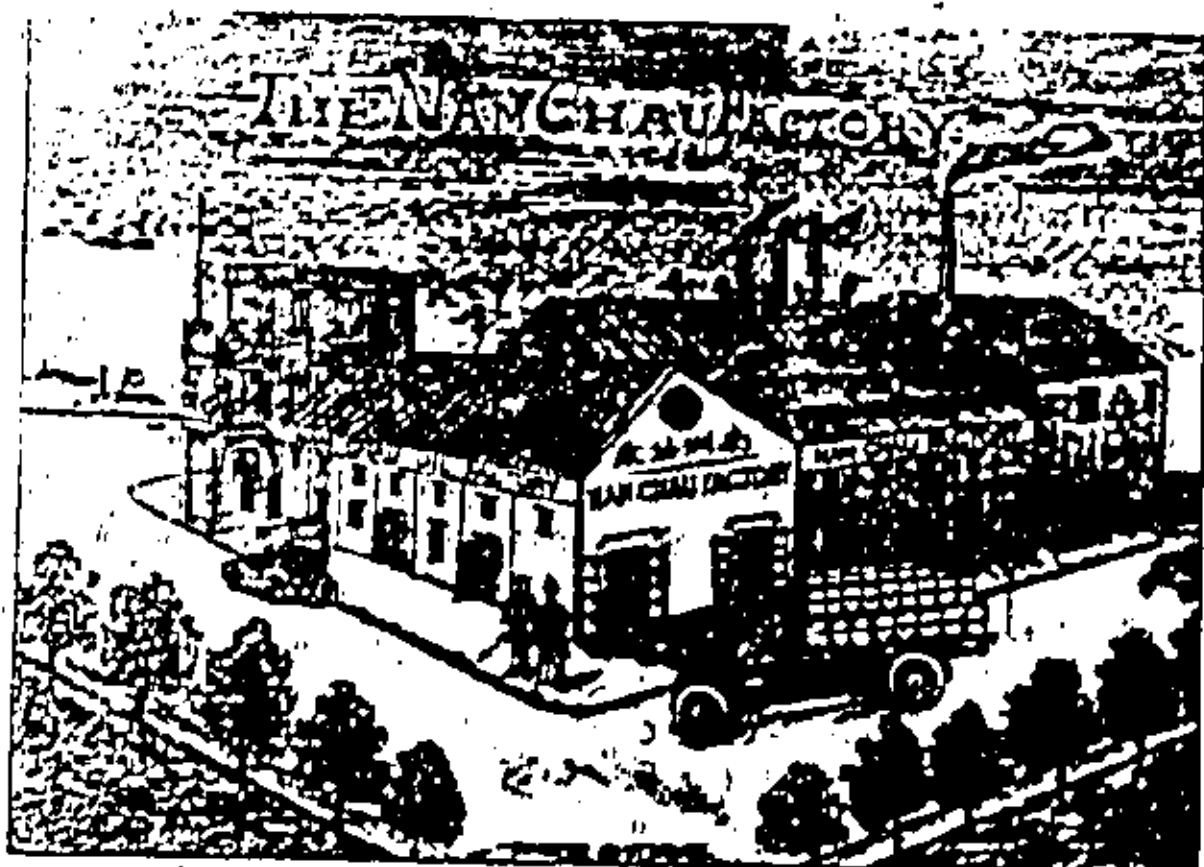
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"ICONIUM"	...	About	Oct. 20th.
"SEATTLE SPIRIT"	...	About	Nov. 10th.
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"WEST HARTLAND"	...	About	Nov. 10th.
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(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

### THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on November 7th, at 3 p.m. to,

PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless—Telegraphy.

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## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS.

October 19th.

*Correllia*, British str., 215 tons, Capt. P. J. Gierro, from Swatow, with a general cargo. Briga.

*Haitan*, French str., 307 tons, Capt. Nicolai, from Haiphong, with a general cargo. Wing Fat Hong.

*Sannang*, British str., 1,750 tons, Capt. Benson, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. R. & S.

October 20th.

*Chichibu*, British str., 1,532 tons, Capt. Speed, from Java, with a cargo of sugar. B. & S.

*Hsin Tai*, Chinese str., 1,341 tons, Capt. Allen, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. C. M. S. N. C.

*Jawa*, Dutch str., 1,355 tons, Capt. Van Hoon, from Saitosaki. A. P. & Co.

*Nippon*, Inter-Allied str., 1,614 tons, Capt. Michi, from Singapore, with a general cargo. Dodwell & Co.

*Shanghai*, British str., 1,508 tons, Capt. E. Monkman, from Canton, with a general cargo. E. & S.

*Soko Maru*, Japanese str., 1,000 tons, Capt. Toyota, from Swatow, with a cargo of sundries. O.N.R.

*Stanley Dollar*, American str., 2,419 tons, Capt. McClement, from San Francisco, with a general cargo. Robert Dollar Co.

*Tamla Maru*, Japanese str., 3,050 tons, Capt. Hsiao, from Singapore, with a general cargo. N.Y.K.

*Tamung*, British str., 1,556 tons, Capt. Barkus, from Rangoon, with a cargo of sugar. B. & S.

*Yuen Sang*, British str., 1,128 tons, Capt. Kennedy, from Manila, with a general cargo. B. & S.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The *S.S. Japan* left Moji for this port on the 18th instant, and is due here on the 22nd instant at about noon.

The *S.S. Dunera* left Singapore for this port on the 19th instant at 8 a.m., and is due here on the 25th instant at about 6 a.m.

The *Admiral Line S.S. Tomin* is due to arrive at Hongkong on November 1st, from Seattle via usual Japan ports and Shanghai.

The *N.Y.K. S.S. Tosa Maru* (Calcutta line) left Singapore for this port on October 18th, and is expected here on October 26th.

The *S.S. Shingo Maru* arrived at Manila on October 18th and sailed at 2 p.m. yesterday, being due to arrive here tomorrow.

The *S.S. Sogo Maru* left Moji on October 18th, and will arrive at this port on the 23rd inst.

The *R.M.S. Montagu* left Kobe at midnight on October 19th.

The *R.M.S. Empress of Japan* left Tientsin on Sunday at noon, and was due at Shanghai at 6 o'clock last night.

The *R.M.S. Empress of Russia* left Shanghai yesterday afternoon and is due at Manila on October 23rd.

## CLEARANCES.

October 18th.

*Aki Maru*, for Yokohama.

*Chenau*, for Tsing Tao.

*Fushiki Maru*, for Keelung.

*Haidia*, for Saigon.

*Hsin Tai*, for Foochow.

*Hsin Tai*, for Hongay.

*Kaijo Maru*, for Keelung.

*Kerman*, for Java.

*Kuan Tai*, for Shanghai.

*Kyoto Maru*, for Kobe.

*Yokohama*, for China Kiao Tao.

*Yokohama*, for Manila.

*Yokohama*, for Kobe.

*Yokohama*, for Bombay.

*Yokohama*, for Kwong Chow Wan.

*Yokohama*, for Seattle.

*Yokohama*, for Hongay.

*Yokohama*, for Haiphong.

*Yokohama*, for Port Said.

*Yokohama*, for Swatow.

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MARSEILLES AND LONDON  
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S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"PRINZESSIN"	29th Oct.	1st Dec.	10th Dec.
"KHIVA"	1st Nov.	3rd Dec.	12th Dec.
"NOVARA"	7th Dec.	8th Jan.	17th Jan.

For BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.  
Due Bombay about

"DUNERA" 12th Nov. 29th Nov.

For CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.  
S.S. "Leaves Hongkong (about)" Due Calcutta about

"JAPAN" 24th Oct. at 10 a.m. 15th Nov.

For SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, etc.  
S.S. "Leaves Hongkong (about)" Due Yokohama about

"GREGORY APCAR" 22nd Oct. 21st Oct. (Kobe)

"DUNERA" 28th Oct. at 10 a.m. 29th Oct. (Shanghai Weihaiwei)

"NOVARA" 7th Nov. 31st Nov.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS  
Parcels Measuring not more than 24ft. x 24ft. x 11ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	For	Date of Arrival	Date and Time of Departure
"ST. ALBANS"	Sydney, via Queensland Ports	30th Oct.	2nd Nov. Noon.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers having been built expressly for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.  
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FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

KOBE via Moji & Yokohama ... "FOOKSANG" ... Tues., 21st Oct., 5 p.m.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "KUMSANG" ... Fri., 24th Oct., 3 p.m.

SANDAKAN ... "HINSANG" ... Fri., 24th Oct., Noon.

MANILA ... "YUENFANG" ... Fri., 24th Oct., 2 p.m.

SHANGHAI ... "WOSANG" ... Sat., 25th Oct., 2 p.m.

NEWCHANG & DALNY ... "TUNGSHING" ... Sat., 25th Oct., 2 p.m.

MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" ... Fri., 31st Oct., 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong as to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

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STEAMERS	HONGKONG	VANCOUVER
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Japan	Nov. 5	Nov. 26
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12
Empress of Japan	Dec. 31	Jan. 21
Monteagle	Jan. 3	Jan. 27
Empress of Asia	Jan. 22	Feb. 9
Empress of Japan	Feb. 25	Mar. 17
Empress of Russia	Mar. 11	Mar. 29
Monteagle	Mar. 22	Apr. 16
Empress of Asia	Apr. 8	Apr. 26
Empress of Japan	Apr. 21	May 13
Empress of Russia	May 6	May 24
Monteagle	May 29	June 22
Empress of Asia	June 3	June 21
Empress of Japan	June 16	July 7
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Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.  
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CAPITAL PAID-UP



## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ROBERTSON & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to BRIST & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 21st Oct., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 21st Oct., Noon.
WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"RUEICHOW"	On 22nd Oct., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"RUNNING"	On 23rd Oct., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 23rd Oct., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW"	On 25th Oct., 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 36

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN" | Capt. A. H. Stewart | WEDNESDAY, 22nd Oct., at Noon.  
"QUINNBERG" | Capt. J. Medina | THURSDAY, 24th Oct., at Noon.  
"HAIKONG" | Capt. J. W. Evans | FRIDAY, 25th Oct., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARBAIK & CO.,  
General Manager.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Nov. 5th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Dec. 2nd, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Dec. 21st, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric and Electric Lighting, ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendants on passengers cannot be overpraised.

Eligible are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC COAST EXPLORER, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 41

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Queen's Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA  
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
PRINZESSIN	29th October	1st Dec.	16th Dec.
KHIVA	1st November	3rd Dec.	18th Dec.
NOVARA	7th Dec.	8th Jan.	17th Jan.

FOR

## BOMBAY VIA STRAITS &amp; COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	1st Nov.	29th Nov.

FOR

## CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS &amp; RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
JAPAN	24th Oct. at 1 P.M.	15th Nov.

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
GREGORY APCAR	2nd Oct.	31st Oct. (Kobe)
DUNERA	28th Oct. at 10 A.M.	29th Oct. (Shanghai)
NOVARA	7th Nov.	1st Nov.

Tickets Interchangeable with P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via P.O.) or by Orient Line or by British India Company. Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in tier of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. Parcels Measuring not more than 2ft. x 2ft. x 2ft. will be received at the Company's Office on the day previous to sailing.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents, etc.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DODD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.

## N. Y. K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

## SEATTLE &amp; VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai &amp; Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU (omitting Manila)	Saturday, 1st Nov., at 11 A.M.
KASHIMA MARU	Saturday, 22nd Nov., at 11 A.M.

## LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

KAGA MARU	Friday, 31st Oct., at Noon.
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## MELBOURNE &amp; SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville &amp; Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU	Saturday, 25th Oct., at 11 A.M.
AKI MARU	Wednesday, 19th November.

## NEW YORK &amp; HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama &amp; Colon.

TOKIWA MARU	Middle of November.
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## SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

## BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU	End of October.
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## CALCUTTA &amp; RANGOON via Singapore &amp; Penang.

KANAGAWA MARU	Sunday, 2nd Nov.
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## JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

TANGO MARU	Saturday, 22nd Nov., at 11 A.M.
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## SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

## EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, Rotterdam, etc.)

DELAGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)	Saturday, 26th October.
TUYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	Thursday, 24th October.

## For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 226 & 77.

YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.  
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	21,000	Oct. 29th
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Nov. 14th
KOREA MARU	90,000	Nov. 28th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Nov. 28th (from Kobe)
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Dec. 6th
TENYO MARU	23,000	Dec. 18

\* omitting Shanghai

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 9th, 1920

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager,  
King's Building.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE.
SEANGHAI, KOBE YOKOHAMA ...	{ "SPHINX" ... 20,000 ... "ANDRE LEBON" ... 20,000 ...	On or about 29th Oct On or about 10th Nov.

HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PAUL LECAT"	On or about 2nd Nov.
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SHANGHAI ... "SCHARNHORST" ... On or about 30th Nov.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.  
"CELESTES MARU" ... Saturday 8th November.  
"ALPS MARU" ... End of November.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Monday, 17th November.  
BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.  
"INDUS MARU" ... Tuesday, 4th November.  
"SAIGON MARU" ... Beginning of November.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.  
"SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 1st November.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.  
"MADRAS MARU" ... Middle of November.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Thursday, 13th November.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamer have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.  
"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 23rd Oct. 10 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.  
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 26th Oct., at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars apply to—  
Y. YASUDA,  
Manager,  
Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"  
15,000 tons, 10,000 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.  
"NANKING" ... Nov. 22nd  
"CHINA" ... Nov. 22nd  
"NILE" ... Dec. 27th

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

U. H. BIPPER Freight and Passenger Agent,  
1st Hong Street, Tel. 1943.



